of the many problems involved in the rigid determination of stellar positions. Generous friends showed their appreciation of Prof. Boss's labours by providing him with a new observatory in 1893, and later the Carnegie Institution of Washington showed practical sympathy with his work, also making him director of the Meridian Astrometry Department of the Institution.

Prof. Boss's publications are too many to refer to in detail here, but they dealt with many subjects such as the instrumental and magnitude errors in meridian work, the observation of comets, for which he published many ephemerides, and the determination of the sun's motion. In 1903 he published a standard catalogue of 627 stars distributed over both hemispheres, and in 1910 a preliminary general catalogue, in which he gave positions and proper motions of 6188 stars, of which about 4000 are brighter than the sixth magnitude. .

The value of these researches is inestimable, but already many important results have accrued, such as the discovery of the Taurus stream of stars, and the value will rapidly advance as time passes. In 1905 the Royal Astronomical Society recognised Prof. Boss's work by presenting him with its gold medal, and in England, as elsewhere, the loss of a great and original investigator, and a personal friend, will be sorely felt. Prof. Boss was born at Providence, R.I., in 1846.

NOTES.

THE Huxley lecture at the University of Birmingham is to be delivered on October 30 by Prof. John Joly, F.R.S., who has chosen as his subject "Pleochroic Halos."

THE annual Huxley memorial lecture of the Royal Anthropological Institute will be held on Tuesday, November 19, at 8.30 p.m., at the theatre of the Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W., when Prof. W. Gowland, F.R.S., will deliver an address on "The Metals in Antiquity." Dr. Alfred P. Maudsley, president, will take the chair.

THE Institute of Chemistry announces that Mr. E. White will deliver a lecture on thorium and its compounds on Friday, November 1, at 8 p.m., in the Chemical Lecture Theatre of Finsbury Technical College, London, E.C. Prof. R. Meldola, F.R.S., president of the Institute, will occupy the chair.

PROF. E. METCHNIKOFF, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, will deliver a lecture on "The Warfare against Tubercle" in London on Friday, November 29, at 4.30, at the Royal Society of Medicine, Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square. The lecture is the Lady Priestley memorial lecture for 1912.

MUCH interest was aroused last March by the discovery of typical Upper Old Red Sandstone with fish remains beneath the neighbourhood of London. Mr. E. Procter, of the Imperial College of Science, exhibited to the Geological Society characteristic fragments of Holoptychius and Bothriolepis, which he had obtained from a depth of between 1100 and 1200 feet in a boring at Southall. He has lately presented these specimens to the British Museum (Natural History), where they are now to be seen among the fossil fishes.

PEABODY MUSEUM, Yale University, has received from the assistant professor of archæology, Dr. G. G. MacCurdy, the anthropological collections made by him during his summer visit to Europe. It has also acquired 2000 geological specimens gathered by Prof. C. Schuchert in Nova Scotia and the Lake Huron region, a collection made at Abydos in connection with the Egyptian exploration fund, and remains of a fossil three-toed horse found in Texas by Prof. R. S. Lull.

THE death is reported, within a few days of his seventieth birthday, of Mr. Bradford Torrey, well known in America as a naturalist. He was a frequent contributor to *The Atlantic Monthly*, and was for several years one of the editors of *The Youth's Companion*. He had edited Thoreau's Journal, and was himself the author of "Birds in the Bush," "A Rambler's Lease," "The Foot-path Way," "A Florida Sketch-book," "Spring Notes from Tennessee," "A World of Green Hills," "Footing it in Franconia," "The Clerk of the Woods," "Nature's Invitation," and "Friends on the Shelf."

DR. MORRIS LOEB, for several years professor of chemistry at New York University, died recently in his fiftieth year. He was a member of the executive committee of the International Congress of Applied Chemistry, which met a few weeks ago in America. His own research work was done chiefly in complex inorganic salts. Last year Dr. Loeb presented 10,000*l*. to the Walcott Gibbs Chemical Library at Harvard, of which university he was a graduate, and he was a generous benefactor of various scientific societies and Hebrew charities. He had been president of the Hebrew Technical Institute and of the Chemists' Club, and was a member of the New York Board of Education.

THE death is announced, at sixty-eight years of age, of Mr. Robert Brown, fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and distinguished by his works on comparative mythology. He was (says *The Times*) a student of Chaldæan myths, agreeing with Prof. Max Müller in tracing their origin to the movements of sun, moon, and stars, and the ebb and flow of natural phenomena, and opposing strongly the rival theory of totemism. His chief work, "The Great Dionysiak Myth" (two vols.), appeared in 1877–8, and he also published "The Myth of Kirke," "Aratus," "Researches into the Origin of the Primitive Constellations of Greeks, Phœnicians, and Babylonians," (two vols.), and "Semitic Influence in Hellenic Mythology."

WE regret to learn from *The Times* that Prof. Otto Krümmel, who held the professorship of geography for many years at Kiel, and latterly at Marburg, and was recognised as the leading German oceanographer, died suddenly on October 12, at fifty-eight years of age. In 1911 he completed the publication of a standard treatise on oceanography, and he was joint author of the article, "Ocean and Oceanography," in the 11th edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

As a member of the International Council for the Study of the Sea and of the Prince of Monaco's committee for the preparation of a chart of the depths of the ocean, Prof. Krümmel took a large share in promoting the recent advances in our knowledge of the ocean by international cooperation.

THE death is announced of Mr. James Parker, of Oxford, at seventy-nine years of age. Although best known as an antiquarian, Mr. Parker was an industrious student of geology, and made a remarkable collection of fossils from the neighbourhood of Oxford, including Teleosaurian skulls and a Megalosaurian skeleton described by Phillips in his "Geology of Oxford." For fifty years he was an active member of the Geologists' Association, and in 1876 he contributed to their Proceedings a paper on the valley of the Somme, France. In 1880, for the use of one of their excursions, he also published a map and sections of the strata south of Oxford. Earlier in life he was associated with Prof. Boyd Dawkins and the late Mr. Ayshford Sanford in the exploration of caves in Somersetshire, and he devised a raft for the navigation of underground waters.

ON Wednesday, October 16, a new gallery, which is to be entirely devoted to the illustration of local mammals, was opened at the Municipal Museum, Hull. The specimens include several historical examples from the collection of the late Sir Henry Boynton and other sources, and a number of them are the last records of the kind for the district. The collection is arranged in specially made cases, in which the animals are shown in their natural surroundings, in addition to which there are several large groups showing male, female, and their young, &c. The groups consist of otters, badgers, hedgehogs, deer, foxes, &c. On the occasion the curator, Mr. T. Sheppard, gave an address on the mammals of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

WE are informed that a new society, which has assumed the title of the South African Association of Analytical Chemists, has recently been formed, with headquarters in Johannesburg. The main objects of the association are to uphold the status and the interests of the profession of technical chemistry and to secure a high standard of professional conduct amongst analysts in South Africa. In its constitution the new association has made provision for undertaking any procedure which will encourage the study or extend the knowledge of analytical and technical chemistry. The first council of the association is:—*President,* Dr. J. McCrae; *Vice-President,* G. H. Stanley; *Honorary Treasurer,* A. Whitby; *Members,* Dr. R. B. Denison, J. Sprunt Jamieson, Dr. C. F. Juritz, Dr. R. Marloth, Dr. J. Moir; *Honorary Secretary,* Jas. Gray, P.O. Box 5254, Johannesburg.

THERE has recently been added to the exhibits in the Shell Gallery of the Natural History Museum a working model illustrating the phenomenon of "torsion" in Gastropod Mollusca. The model can be easily operated by the public, and exhibits the process of "torsion" in two stages. Two diagrammatic models of shells in skeleton outline, containing intestine and visceral commissure of the nervous system, are rotated successively by handles. The first model thus operated illustrates the production of the U-shaped flexure of the intestine by the approximation of the mouth and anus. The second shows the actual "torsion" of the intestine and visceral commissure. The model is diagrammatic and generalised, and does not attempt to suggest a cause for this phenomenon.

AT the annual meeting of the Royal Society of South Africa, held at Cape Town on September 18, the president, Dr. L. Peringuey, announced that the council had awarded the following grants-in-aid of research:—To Mr. E. J. Hamlin, of Cape Town, 90*l.*, to carry on research on commutation in electrical machinery; to Mr. A. Young, of Cape Town, 20*l.*, to continue investigations on a fluctuating well in the Karoo; to Mr. P. A. Methuen, of Pretoria, 50*l.*, for a journey to the Great Karasberg Range for the study of the taxonomy and distribution of the lower vertebrates and several groups of the invertebrates of Great Namaqualand; to Mr. G. Rattray, of East London, 50*l.*, for travelling expenses in connection with the continuation of the investigation of the taxonomy and distribution of South African Cycads; to Miss E. L. Stephens, of Cape Town, 15*l.*, for (*a*) determination of South African fresh-water Algæ, (*b*) periodic change in fauna and flora of certain South African vleis; to Miss A. W. Tucker, of Johannesburg, 50*l.*, for an ethnological survey of the Topnaar tribe of Hottentots.

AMERICAN naturalists are delighted by the announcement that Mrs. Russell Sage, widow of the late well-known Wall Street financier, has purchased Marsh Island, off the coast of Louisiana, in order to make it a perpetual bird sanctuary. "With one penful of ink," says Mr. W. T. Hornaday, in an enthusiastic letter to the American Press, "Mrs. Russell Sage has taken the greatest bird-slaughtering ground of the Gulf Coast away from the market gunners of Louisiana and dedicated it for ever to the opposite cause—the preservation of the birds of North America." The island in question is about 75,000 acres in extent. It is a sylvan labyrinth affording shelter and food to hundreds of thousands of wild birds which resort to it in winter when the northern lakes and streams are locked fast under ice. For this reason it has been the great killing ground for the markets of New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago, no fewer than seventy market gunners being regularly employed there every winter. The price paid by Mrs. Sage for the island is 30,000*l.* This is said to be the second largest gift ever made for the protection of wild life in America, the largest being the bequest of 62,400*l.* by Mr. David Wilcox to the National Association of Audubon Societies.

THE Harveian Oration before the Royal College of Physicians was delivered on October 18 by Sir James Goodhart, who took for his subject "The Passing of Morbid Anatomy." Are physicians, he asked, sufficiently alive to the fact that pathology is no series of stationary phenomena, but constantly on the move, like all else in nature? What alterations have not been seen in forty years? Pyæmia may be said to be wiped out; typhus is well-nigh forgotten; typhoid fever has altered; diphtheria seldom attains the initial severity that so often characterised it of yore and is much more amenable to attack; scarlatina is of a much milder type; erysipelas is more of a rarity; malaria and Malta fever have been run to earth; the late results of syphilis seem to be far less often in evidence; lardaceous disease, so very common in earlier days, is now seen but seldom; and doctors have come at grips with acute rheumatism and, it is to be hoped, with tuberculosis. Probably as much might be said of other diseases, and good old age is both more prevalent and more enjoyable. Dealing with the future of pathology, Sir James Goodhart went on to say fatigue is a disease nowadays. All know the machine that will not spark aright. There is nothing to be called structural change, and even rest furnishes no remedy. It is clear that what is required is a fresh stock of some form of energy for charging up the machine that doctors are as yet not able to supply—so far away, and yet perhaps so nigh.

THE new medical school attached to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City Road, London, was formally opened on October 17, when Prof. Nietner, of Berlin, delivered the inaugural address. He pointed out that the researches of the last ten years have brought to light facts that indicate that in a large majority of cases tuberculosis infection occurs during childhood, in the first years of life. Hamburger has declared that 90 per cent of all children up to the completed twelfth year are infected. Schlossmann has gone so far as to say that tuberculosis is a true children's disease, is acquired during childhood, and must be prevented, treated, and healed during childhood. It is a fact that in by far the greater number of cases the source of infection can be traced to the human subject's suffering from "open" tuberculosis, and that infection is acquired through the close intercourse resulting from family life. Only those preventive measures can hope for success which take this fact consistently into account. But to prevent the child from becoming infected in his own home environment without weakening family ties and responsibilities offers a social problem of the utmost complexity. Tuberculosis is not a "school disease," and the school cannot justly be held responsible for the spread of infection. Finally, the lecturer said he attaches great value to the use of tuberculin in the treatment of tuberculous children, and claimed good results from it if properly administered.

MR. H. LING ROTH, honorary curator of the Bankfield Museum, Halifax, has republished as No. 1 of the second series of "Museum Notes," his paper on Oriental steelyards and bismars, reprinted from vol. xlii. of the Proceedings of the Royal Anthropological Institute. The original centres of distribution of these instruments seem to be China and Japan, whence they spread to the ports of the Malay Peninsula and India, and thence to Europe. Neither the Babylonians nor the Egyptians, until Roman times, seem to have possessed them, and an English specimen of the seventeenth century, now in the Horniman Museum, preserves the characteristic Chinese turnover arrangement. The paper, with its abundant illustrations and careful description of the different varieties, forms an interesting chapter in the transmission of culture.

THE September issue of *The National Geographic Magazine* is entirely devoted to an elaborate account, illustrated by an excellent series of photographs, of the head hunters of northern Luzon, by Mr. Dean C. Worcester, Secretary of the Interior of the Philippine Islands, who has already done much to elucidate the ethnology of the islands. Hitherto it has been supposed that the custom of head-hunting did not prevail among the Negrito tribes; but Mr. Worcester's exploration of their last important stronghold proves that this is a mistake. The difficulty of social intercourse with them is increased by the barrier reef which guards their coast. Besides the Negritos, this article contains an interesting account of the Ilongot, Kalinga, Ifugao, Bontoc, and Tingian tribes, who, in spite of various savage customs, have in certain directions attained a fairly high degree of culture. This valuable monograph on a little-known people deserves the attention of anthropologists.

THE report of the Committee on Ancient Earthworks and Fortified Enclosures, prepared for presentation to the Congress of Archæological Societies, indicates that there were during last year more cases than usual of damage, or destruction, actual or threatened, to the structures under their care. Unfortunately, most of the damage has occurred during the construction of golf links, and the committees of such clubs have been urged to use their influence for the protection of prehistoric remains. It is also unpleasant to learn that Irish tenants who have acquired ownership of their farms under the Land Purchase Acts frequently destroy ancient earthworks, and that workmen, who some years ago, through fear of the fairies, would not touch such remains, are losing their superstitious belief. On the other hand, among the more intelligent members of the community in both islands there is an increasing desire for protection, and the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in England and Wales is collecting much valuable information, and is exciting public opinion towards their conservation.

IN *The Victorian Naturalist* for September, Miss J. W. Raff describes the female of *Phreatoicopsis terricola*, a genus and species of isopod crustaceans previously known only by the male. It is remarkable that the species occurs in two isolated mountain areas —the Grampians and the Otways—which are about one hundred miles apart, and separated by a broad, dry valley, entirely unsuited to the habits of this isopod, which is restricted to forest.

IN an article of sixty pages on Japanese cephalopods (in which all the known species are enumerated), published in the Proceedings of the Philadelphia Academy for July, 1912, Mr. S. S. Berry emphasises the remarkable resemblance between this fauna and the cephalopod fauna of the Mediterranean, although in its general character the former is nevertheless distinctly Indo-Malay. Apart from Loligo and Sepia, which are extraordinarily rich in peculiar forms, there are, indeed, remarkably few exclusively Japanese species. The presence of the group of species allied to *Polypus*, or *Octopus, honkongensis* suggests an invasion from the Aleutian-Californian province, although this is by no means certain.

IN an article on the cultivated and wild forms of cochineal insects, published in the September issue of *The Journal of Economic Biology*, Mr. E. E. Green protests against the transference of the name Coccus from these insects to another genus, and the substitution of Dactylopius. In retaining *Coccus cacti* for the typical cochineal insect, he will gain the approval of those naturalists who consider that familiar zoological names, which give an obvious clue to the animals they represent, ought not to be displaced. It is pointed out that the Indian cochineal insect, for which the author proposed the name *C. indicus* in 1908, was originally imported from Brazil in 1795, other importations being made subsequently. Nevertheless, it cannot apparently be identified with any American form, and therefore seems to indicate the development, within a century, of a new species, as the result of changed environment.

THE September number of *The Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science* (vol. lviii., part 1) contains an important paper by Prof. G. E. Nicholls on the structure and development of Reissner's fibre and the subcommissural organ. Prof. Nicholls gives a very useful historical review of our knowledge of these remarkable structures, and severely criticises Sargent's work on the subject. He then passes on to a detailed account of Reissner's fibre and the subcommissural organ in the Petromyzontidæ and Myxinoidei, illustrated by a number of diagrams and some very remarkable photomicrographs. In the same number Mr. Geoffrey Smith publishes the ninth part of his "Studies in the Experimental Analysis of Sex." He finds that in hybrid pigeons, of which only males were obtained, the ripe spermatozoa are of about twice the normal size. This is explained by abnormalities in the process of spermatogenesis. In the first maturation division, the chromosomes, instead of forming the normal eight synaptic pairs, are irregularly distributed on the nuclear spindle, while the second maturation division is suppressed. Mr. Smith thus confirms the previous observations of Guyer, and adopts his view that the sterility of such hybrids is due to the inability of the chromosomes derived from specifically different parents to form the normal synapses.

WE have received a revised and enlarged edition of a neo-vitalistic essay by Prof. Moriz Benedikt, of Vienna. It is entitled "Biomechanik und Biogenesis" (Fischer, Jena, pp. 88), and deals in a somewhat esoteric, not to say eccentric, fashion with the problems of vitality. The author has devoted special attention to "action at a distance" in the life of organisms, to a monistic interpretation of psychical activity, and to the origin of living substance. As to the last, it probably occurred for the first time in the meshes of colloidal sea-sand, and the composition of our blood-serum is a hereditary reminiscence of the primeval cradle of life. But living matter has undoubtedly continued to be formed, else the organic world would long since have eaten itself up. Whether the results of present-day natural synthesis (which eludes our observation) attain to the level of the very simplest organisms we know, is questionable. But it is difficult to be quite sure when the genial author is not poking fun at us. "Biomechanik" is another word for "neo-vitalism," and Prof. Benedikt's general position is that the ordinary physical, mechanical, and chemical laws hold good for vital processes, but (to use his phraseology) do not completely dominate them. Laws "of a higher order" hold good in the realm of life—laws which cannot be deduced from those of the inanimate world. The movements of corpuscles in living matter are much more intricate than those in not living matter, and the author is especially concerned with the structural configurations that have made vital activities possible.

THE Pliocene deposits contain the key to many problems of modern animal distribution, including the centres from which man spread across the earth. Workers in European natural history will especially welcome Dr. J. P. Tesch's handsomely printed memoir, "Beiträge zur Kenntnis der marinen Mollusken im west-europäischen Pliocänbecken" (*Med. van de Rijksopsporing van Delfstoffen*, No. 4, The Hague, 1912, and Craz and Gerlach, Frieberg in Sachsen, price 6 marks). A list and commentary on the distribution of the known molluscan species of the area occupy the greater part of the paper, and considerable use is made of information obtained from borings in Holland.

THE new phenomenon Prof. Righi brought before the Academy of Science of Bologna in January, to which he gave the name of ionomagnetic rotation, is described in detail in the Memoirs of the academy and in the *Physikalische Zeitschrift* for August. If a spark from a condenser of considerable capacity is sent horizontally through a gas and two small vertical vanes of mica in the form of a cross are suspended in the middle of the discharge by a fine fibre attached to the centre of the cross, the spark produces no rotation of the cross. If, however, a vertical magnetic field is established in the gas the cross rotates through a considerable angle if the gas is air, and over a small angle in other gases. Prof. Righi ascribes this rotation to the bending of the paths of the ions or electrons and to the additional protection which the vanes afford each other against impacts from one side rather than from the other in these circumstances. The observed rotations indicate that the effects of the positive ions are in general greater than those of the negative.

A GENERAL lecture, delivered by Prof. G. Ciamician before the International Congress of Applied Chemistry in New York, is reprinted in *Science* for September 27, under the title, "The Photochemistry of the Future." At the outset some interesting suggestions are advanced as regards the utilisation of the solar energy in the days when our coal deposits shall be exhausted, and then the author describes briefly some of the principal results obtained by himself jointly with Profs. Silber and Ravenna, at the University of Bologna, in the study of photochemical action. In a series of recent experiments made to determine the physiological function of the glucosides, it was found possible to force maize, a plant which is normally free from the substance, to synthesise salicin, whilst the production of nicotine by the tobacco plant can be controlled so as to obtain a large increase or decrease in the quantity of this alkaloid. The possibility is suggested by these experiments of greatly increasing the proportion of the useful constituents of plants by a suitable treatment during the period of their growth.

Under the title "Une Loi Universelle," Prof. Wilden D. Bancroft publishes an interesting article in the *Revue Scientifique* for September 28, on the well-known theorem of Le Chatelier, for which he claims a wider application than it is generally credited with. He considers that this law, which in physics becomes the principle of least action, in biology becomes the law of the survival of the fittest, and in economics the law of supply and demand. In its most general form the law is stated by Prof. Bancroft in the following terms: The changes which affect a system are such that they tend to render minimum the disturbance of external origin. A number of cases are cited in which the principle is extended to vital phenomena, more particularly as regards the adaptation of plants and animals to temperature, light, humidity, and climate, and in explanation of the origin of variations. The position taken up is that no variation is spontaneous, but that if we go far enough back all variations are the result of changes in external conditions. The real problem in such cases is to show, for any given organism and any given variation, what part has been played by external conditions on the preceding generation, and the part played by conditions on the generations which preceded that one.

In the annual report of the Minister of Mines of British Columbia, just published, the reported discovery of metals of the platinum group in certain dykes near Nelson in that province is discredited. As a result of numerous analyses carried out, at the request of the Minister by various experts in America and Europe, on samples carefully taken from the portions of the dyke in which the presence of platinum metals had been reported, the complete absence of these metals was established. In none of the samples was any trace found either of any of the platinum metals or of anything corresponding with the supposed new metal, "canadium," the reported discovery of which was announced in these columns about a year ago.

The issue of *The Philippine Journal of Science* for July last takes the form of a memorial number to the late Dr. Paul Caspar Freer, who was director of the Bureau of Science of the Government of the Philippine Islands, dean of the college of medicine, and professor of chemistry of the University of the Philippines. Dr. Freer was also the founder and editor of *The Journal of Science*. This issue of the magazine contains eight appreciations of Dr. Freer's life and work. Mr. Martin Egan, editor of *The Manila Times*, writes of his life and career; Bishop Brent of his influence upon other men; Mr. R. P. Strong, chief of the biological laboratory in the Bureau of Science, describes his general influence upon scientific work in the Philippine Islands; Mr. Dean C. Worcester, secretary of the Interior of the Government of the Islands, gives an account of his work for the Bureau of Science; Mr. W. E. Musgrave, of the General Hospital, of his work for the university; Mr. Murray Bartlett writes of him as an organiser and administrator; Prof Calderon as a friend of the Filipinos; and Prof. H. D. Gibbs as a chemist.

A revised edition of Dr. J. G. Bartholomew's "School Economic Atlas," to which Prof. L. W. Lyde contributes an introduction, has been published by the Oxford University Press. The price of the atlas is 2*s*. 6*d*. net.

In the note on the first report of the Meteorological Observatory at Montserrat (Nature, September 12, p. 59), it should have been added that the daily maxima and minima of temperature were given in separate tables on other pages in conjunction with the values of humidity.

The presidential address delivered last September to the British Association, at its meeting at Dundee, entitled "Life: its Nature, Origin, and Maintenance," has been published in pamphlet form by Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co. at the price of 1*s*. net.

The most recent issue of the botanical catalogue of Messrs. John Wheldon and Co., of 38 Great Queen Street, Kingsway, London, gives particulars of some 1700 books and papers on various branches of botany. Many recent purchases and selections from several important libraries are included.

A fourth edition of the late Prof. Thomas Preston's "Theory of Light" has been published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., Ltd. It has been edited by Prof. W. E. Thrift, and its price is 15*s*. net. The developments that have taken place since the publication of the third edition, in 1901, have led Prof. Thrift to make additions, which are suitably indicated. A fuller treatment of dispersion is given, an account of radiation phenomena in a magnetic field, and a more complete presentation of the electro-magnetic theory, which is dealt with from the electron point of view of Lorentz and Drude.

OUR ASTRONOMICAL COLUMN.

The Discovery of a Comet, 1912*b*.—A telegram from the Kiel Centralstelle announces the discovery of a comet by M. Schaumasse, at Nice, on October 18. The position of the object at 17h. 5m. (Nice M.T.) on that date was:—

R.A. = 9h. 57·6m., decl. = $+1^\circ\ 36'$,

and the motion was easterly. The magnitude was 11·5, and the position given lies in Sextantis, about 11° south of Regulus, thus rising about 2.30 a.m.

A second telegram from the Centralstelle states that